

NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS.

LONDON.

COMMERCIAL INTEREST THE GREAT MODERN LEVER.

ONLY PERFUNCTORY INTEREST IN PARLIAMENT—HOPE FOR PEACE IN SOUTH AFRICA ON CORONATION DAY.

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LONDON, March 1.—The moral for these times is that the interests of commerce are greater than those of dynasties, political factions or special industries. The weekly reviewers, after complimenting Americans for the strenuous repression of kush, adopt Mr. Reid's idea of the community of action of the United States, Germany and England as the progressive commercial powers, and conclude that Prince Henry's visit will prove helpful to the three countries.

"The Spectator" contends cogently that the visit of Archduke Franz Ferdinand to St. Petersburg cannot materially strengthen the bonds of Austria and Russia, when Hungary is averse to the coalition, but that it may exercise a deterrent influence upon German taxation of imported food. The German tariff, however, is already doomed, unless all signs fall. The exchange of compliments between the reigning houses is not requisite in order to influence the withdrawal of the measure designed for the special protection of the agricultural class. The German Government has discovered that the reciprocity policy and export trade would be sacrificed by the concessions to the Agrarian demands, and a halt has been called in tariff legislation and faction politics.

The Sugar Conference at Brussels offers an even more striking illustration of the truth that commercial interest is the longest lever for moving the modern world. The bounty policy, which has developed the beet sugar industry to an enormous magnitude, and exposed the cane countries to destructive competition, has been undermined by the general commercial interests of the world. The United States has led the way in antagonizing it by imposing discriminating duties against the bounty fed sugar, and incidentally has come to the rescue of the British West Indies where the imperial government would do nothing to raise the price of cheap molasses. The Indian Government followed the example of the United States in levying similar duties, and the imperial government declined to exercise the veto power. The British Government at last has forced proposals for the abolition of bounties upon the Continental powers, and the replies of the governments are under discussion at to-day's session. The sugar producers of various countries, supported by mercantile rings and industrial cartels, have offered strenuous resistance, but there is now a bright prospect of the discontinuance of the bounty system in consequence of the economic and commercial disturbance created by it. The British menace of countervailing duties has been a strong force held in reserve. Equally true is it that the Anglo-Japanese alliance implies a guardianship of the open door principle for the common interests of the world's commerce.

Halfpenny journalism displays a lack of inventiveness in reviving the stories about the retirement of Lord Salisbury and the struggle over the succession. Lord Salisbury has always been a staunch friend of the King, and is the last man to bring on a political crisis on the eve of the coronation. The members of his family are bent upon keeping him where he is, and not allowing him leisure for brooding over the burdens of increasing age. It is, moreover, easier for Lord Salisbury to remain in office than to arrange an armistice between Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. The duties of party leadership are not oppressive when the faction rent opposition is constantly scattering into fresh groups, and then influenza screens one minister after another from harassing debate.

Parliament is a dull place, with the decline of debating power and with comedy degenerating into dabbly burlesque. The only justification for the presence of the large body of legislators at Westminster this year is the necessity of money grants. The protracted debate over the procedure for regulating the dinner hour, the weekend adjournment and the restrictions upon the inquisitive ignorance of talkative members is not worthy of the traditions of the great assembly.

Legislative projects like the London water bill, Sir Charles Wyndham's promised tinkering of the Irish land system, and the nebular educational hypothesis are not signs of ministerial efficiency. Few incidents of real interest relieve the tedium of financial legislation. T. W. Russell's powerful advocacy of the compulsory purchase of Irish estates has been one episode, especially as he had no supporters either among the "Unionists" or the Nationalists, yet compelled all to listen. Mr. Morley's breaking a long silence also in order to support Mr. Dillon was interesting also as a reminiscence of oldtime loyalty to Gladstone. Lord Lytton's advocacy of an amendment to the Factory act enabling the peers to conclude that their young colleagues had inherited a large measure of his father's and grandfather's intellectual ability.

There is a singular lack of large questions of genuine public interest. The Lords' committee on the evils of betting is conducting a perfunctory inquiry and calling upon experts like Sir James Lowther to explain the futility of newspaper tips, the general respectability of the Jockey Club and the methods of winning or losing money on horse races on sound commercial principles. Neither the Tattersall's committee nor the bucket shop financiers take a serious view of these openings for reform.

The agitation for a full inquiry into war contracts continues, and mathematicians with clean states cipher out in their own way the losses due to government mismanagement, the estimates sometimes exceeding £20,000,000 or £30,000,000, but figures, like the political metaphors of the day, are all in the air.

There is a languid discussion in literary circles of the project for the creation of a British academy for historical, philological and philosophical studies, but little interest is taken in it, although it is known that the King would like to institute some permanent memorial of his reign in the world of letters.

Religious questions are equally without a controversial public. The King's action in sending Earl Denbigh to Rome with congratulations to the Pope does not excite criticism, especially as it follows the precedent set by Queen Victoria in 1887. The earl really heads a special embassy, and carries a cordial letter from the King to the Pope.

Canon Hensley Henson's overture for the Intercommunion of Anglican and Nonconformist

(Continued on Fourth Page.)

NEW BUSINESS MAN'S TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA

Via New Jersey Central leaves New York daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 p. m., from foot of Liberty street. Arrives Philadelphia 8:30 p. m.—Advt.

POLICY HIT AT ITS ROOTS.

RAIDERS PREVENT DRAWINGS HERE, IN BROOKLYN AND JERSEY CITY—THEY CAPTURE NUMBERS.

LIST SEIZED AS IT LIES IN FORM IN PRINTING SHOP.

Policy playing came to a standstill last night in Manhattan, Brooklyn and Jersey City for the first time since the game has been played in those places, and thousands of policy shops were compelled to suspend business. By one of the most successful raids ever planned the headquarters of the policy dealers, where the official lists are printed every day, was broken into and the form and press seized. The type and the form had been made half an hour later the raiders would have surprised the printer at work setting up the evening drawings.

The raids were made by five county detectives, Charles P. Blancy, counsel to Captain F. Norton Goddard's Anti-Policy Society, and three of the society's detectives, and three Central Office men. The printing establishment of the policy ring, at No. 26 Church-st., within a stone's throw of the Church-st. police station, was the last of three places on which a raid was made. Allan H. Dakin, who for several years has printed the official list of the policy numbers which are distributed to the thousands of shops throughout the city, was arrested in his shop. He admitted that he was the proprietor, but denied that he conducted an illegitimate business.

SALOON VISITED FIRST.

Before raiding the printing shop the detectives swooped down on the saloon at No. 32 Dey-st., and arrested James Conlin, the proprietor, on a charge of selling policy slips at the bar. A raid was also made on the barber and cigar shop at No. 174 West-st., and a prisoner taken there. The detectives then went to the printing shop.

Five prisoners were taken and brought to the Church-st. station, where Justice Julius Mayer, of the Court of Special Sessions, conducted open court. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Thorne went to the station and looked after the arrangements.

Never before have such results been attained in the fight that has been waged against policy playing. By the raid on the printing establishment the game was completely disorganized all over the city, Brooklyn and Jersey City, and in thousands of shops the evening drawings were not received. This is the first and only instance of the kind in the history of the city.

The numbers are drawn twice a day at some point in the city, and are then transmitted by telephone to a "runner," who takes them over the telephone by a code. The "runner" then turns the numbers over to Dakin, who sets them up in type on the third floor of No. 26 Church-st. The printed lists are given to another "runner" from headquarters, who distributes them to hundreds of other "runners" in the employ of the dealers. In this manner every dealer gets a copy of the official list. Then they make rubber stamp prints from the official list, which are given to the players. Now that the plant of the game has been seized, it is thought that it has been broken up, for a time at least.

JUSTICE MAYER GIVES WARRANTS.

For the last two months Charles P. Blancy and Detectives McFarland, Bingham and Higgins, of Captain Norton's society, have been getting evidence against Dakin's shop, where they suspected that the official lists were printed. While investigating in the neighborhood they found that slips were being sold by James Conlin in his saloon at Dey and Church sts. They applied to Justice Mayer, in Special Sessions, yesterday for warrants for the arrest of John Doe No. 1 and John Doe No. 2, and for a search warrant authorizing them to break into the shop at No. 26 Church-st. County Detectives Hammond, Dillon, McLellan, Brennan and Secord were assigned to assist them in serving the warrants, and also Central Office Detectives Jackson, Braun and Doolady.

Nine of the detectives first visited Conlin's saloon, where they arrested the proprietor on a charge of violating Section 344A of the Penal Code in selling policy slips. Conlin said he lived at No. 188 Baltic-st., Brooklyn. They also arrested Harry Wittenberg, charging him with writing, selling and "running" the slips. Meanwhile the barber shop at No. 174 West-st. had been visited and Joe Doe No. 2, George W. Wil-

SWALLOWS PIN; DOESN'T SUFFER.**YOUNG WOMAN COMES FROM DELAWARE COUNTY FOR A DELICATE OPERATION.**

The staff of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital in Brooklyn is awaiting with great interest an operation on Miss Rosa Lee, of Hancock, Delaware County, who was brought to New-York for an operation about one week ago. While adjusting her hat, prior to making a call on a friend, Miss Lee swallowed a stickpin two and a half inches long. The local physicians of Hancock advised her parents to take her to a city hospital before possible convulsions set in. Although the pin was completely swallowed and has been in its temporary resting place for more than a week, it has not as yet produced great discomfort. It was reported yesterday by some of the young women's friends that an operation would be performed some day this week, and that the X-rays would be used to locate the troublesome stickpin. Miss Lee's parents are in Brooklyn with friends, and the patient is under special diet at the hospital. When the superintendent of the hospital was asked about Miss Lee's case yesterday he said:

"Further than saying that the young lady is here under treatment, we do not care to discuss the case. The pin has not caused positive discomfort as yet, and we are in hopes that skilled treatment will bring the patient to recovery. No operation has been performed as yet."

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL READY.**IT CARRIES A TOTAL APPROPRIATION OF \$40,700,000.**

Washington, March 1.—The River and Harbor bill was completed to-day. Unusual interest attaches to the measure this year, as last year passed without a River and Harbor bill. The total carried by the bill completed to-day is \$40,700,000. Of this \$24,000,000 is in cash and \$16,700,000 in continuing contracts.

PENAL SERVITUDE FOR RIOTERS.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Judgment in the cases of the persons charged with participating in the religious riots at Pavlovsk, near Moscow, has been rendered. Of the sixty-six people accused forty-five have been condemned to from four to fifteen years' penal servitude.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The short line to the Links at Pinehurst-Southern Pines and Camden. Fast limited trains from New York. Office, 118 Broadway.—Advt.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!

Bottled at the Famous Poland Spring, Me.—Advt.

son, of No. 336 Palisade-ave., Jersey City, was arrested.

POLICE IN IGNORANCE.

The police of the Church-st. station were unaware of what was going on until County Detective McLellan sent word to the sergeant to send a patrol wagon to No. 26 Church-st. Six patrolmen were sent with the wagon, but by the time they reached the place the form had been seized, and the detectives were at work trying to remove the press.

George Watson, of No. 23 Bank-st., was arrested while entering the building. He told a detective that he had some "plays" for Harry when he was asked what he wanted. At the station a manifold book, such as is used by policy writers, was found in his possession, in which was written the "rig" 60-66-77.

Soon after the five prisoners were taken to the station Justice Mayer and Deputy Assistant District Attorney Thorne arrived. Open court was immediately held, and the prisoners were arraigned. Conlin and Wilson, after a hearing, were held in \$1,000 bail. Dakin gave the name of Allan H. Dixon, said he was sixty-two years old, and refused to give his address, other than that it was in New-Jersey. He admitted that he printed certain kinds of slips, but said he knew nothing whatever of policy slips. Justice Mayer placed bail for him at \$1,000. Wittenberg, who gave the name of Harry West, was arraigned on a short affidavit and held in \$1,000. Reese, who had the manifold book, was held in \$500.

The Church-st. station was crowded, and messengers were flitting to and fro in quest of bondsmen. Justice Mayer told the prisoners that they had a perfect right to keep silent until they had obtained counsel, and he advised them to make no statement until they had consulted lawyers.

When Watson was arraigned it was learned that no warrant had been issued for him, and that the complaint which had been made against him only charged him with having carbon paper.

BAIL FOR PRISONERS.

"I don't see where this man has committed any crime," said Justice Mayer. "There is no evidence to hold him, and I will discharge him." He was discharged.

After bail had been fixed in each case, Justice Mayer told the prisoners that he would wait at the station house until their bondsmen appeared and release them. Conlin was bailed out by Alexander Gillier, No. 202 Greenwich-st.; George Wilson, by Alexander Bellando, of No. 529 Broome-st., and Dakin, by ex-Alderman P. McCarthy.

Justice Mayer said that he would hold the examinations of the prisoners some time this week.

Manifold books, carbon paper, slip books, "dream" books and all kinds of policy paraphernalia were captured at each of the places. The form seized at Dakin's shop, with a number of lists issued at previous dates, and a large quantity of other stuff, was taken to the Church-st. station. Justice Mayer directed that the stuff be packed in bags, sealed and sent to the office of Captain Goddard's society. It will be produced as evidence at the trial of the men.

Detective Hammond said that when they were entering the building in Church-st. they saw in the hallway Barney Levy and "Tom," two of "Al" Adams' runners. They were both arrested in the raid on "The" Allen's some time ago.

Captain Halpin, of the Church-st. station, had nothing to say concerning the raids. He remarked to one of the county detectives that Dakin's place could have been in operation but a short time.

Dakin, the Goddard men say, has been printing policy slips for the ring for many years, and has had his shop in Church-st. for the last two years, where they have been distributed all over the city.

It is now thought by the detectives that the backbone of the game is broken, as last night's raid was the most effective yet taken since the game since the crusade against policy has been waged by Captain Goddard. The policy dealers, however, may obtain a plant within a few days and resume operations. It is believed that they are hot on the trail of the ringleaders, and they promise startling developments within a few days.

NO ATLANTIC PASSENGER POOL.**THE STEAMSHIP LINES ARE UNABLE TO GET TOGETHER.**

Liverpool, March 1.—It is said that the Cunard Steamship Company has refused to sign the passenger rate agreement, because the J. Pierpont Morgan combination insists on a clause permitting two fresh steamers to engage in the Liverpool-Boats service, which the Cunard people assert would be a formidable opposition to them. The steamers in question are the Merion and the Haverford, chartered by the Dominion Line from the American Line. A war of rates is expected.

"It is absurd to talk about the Cunard Steamship Company making war on the other lines, because a rate agreement could not be arranged," said Vernon H. Brown yesterday. "The whole situation is simply in the same condition that has prevailed for months past. There has been no agreement on rates, and an attempt to get together has failed. The result is that the situation is unchanged and will remain so. There is no more probability of a rate war at this time than at any time during the last six months."

This statement was made in refutation of the cable dispatch from Liverpool printed above.

REFUSE TO TELL THE RESULT.**GERMAN STEAMSHIP MEN WHO CAME HERE****TO MAKE FREIGHT AGREEMENT****SAIL FOR HOME.**

Three of the five German steamship men who came to this country a few weeks ago started for home yesterday on the Campana, of the Cunard Line. They were Gustave W. Tietgens, president, and Albert Balin, director general of the Atlantic American Line, and W. H. Van den Toorn, a director of the Holland-America Line. Whether they had accomplished the object of their visit, which they said when they arrived here was the perfecting of a freight agreement between the Continental lines similar to that entered into by the lines plying between the ports of England and the United States, they declined to say.

"We have seen the directors of most of the 'Continental' lines," said Mr. Balin, "but whether we have reached any definite conclusion or not I must decline to say. Our going back by way of England has nothing to do with it. We are going that way because we would be unable to get a German steamship until much later. I have had detectives very much impressed with the growth of shipping in general over here. I would like to be able to tell you what you want to know, but things are far from being settled, and it would be of no use for me to talk."

The other two steamship men were equally reticent. James A. Wright, vice-president of the American Line, and P. A. S. Franklin, manager of the Atlantic Transport Line, were at the pier to see the steamship men off.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!

Purest Natural Spring Water Known.—Advt.

MESSAGE 1,551 MILES AT SEA.

MARCONI ALSO PROVES HIS ABILITY TO SEND EXCLUSIVE DISPATCHES.

THE INVENTOR ARRIVES WITH NEW TALE OF WONDER.

William Marconi reached this city yesterday on the steamer Philadelphia, after a trip that was for him one of the most important since his experiments with wireless telegraphy began, for he succeeded in receiving aboard ship a sentence sent from the station at Poldhu, Cornwall, England, when 1,551 miles from that station. This beat all previous records for the transmission of wireless messages by over a thousand miles. He also received signals, such as were received last December, in Newfoundland, at a distance of 2,000 miles, or about the same distance as in December. These signals are to him as satisfactory a test as the sending of messages.

Mr. Marconi was accompanied on this trip by H. S. Saunders, one of the directors of the Marconi company; Wilfrid Blaydes, his private secretary; T. Vyvyan and J. D. Taylor. The latter two will be in charge of the construction of stations on this side of the Atlantic. There were also two skilled operators in the party. Mr. Marconi went to the Hoffman House, where he spread out on the table in his room a large map of the Atlantic Ocean, marked with a red line by Captain A. R. Mills and Chief Officer C. Marsden of the Philadelphia, showing the course of the ship and the points at which messages were received when these officers were in the receiving station of the ship. Every message that came in their presence was signed by them, so that there should be no shadow of doubt as to its genuine character.

HISTORY OF THE VOYAGE ON A MAP.

"You see," said Mr. Marconi, pointing with his forefinger to a cross on the curving red line that fell south and a little east of Newfoundland, in latitude 42.1 north and longitude 47.23 west, "there is the last point at which communication was received from England. At that point, 2,099 miles away, only the much abused letter 'S' was received. But that is as good a test as any message. If 'S's' will come, any words will come. The 'S' is easy to send; that's why we use it. And I shall keep on using it in my experiments. It satisfies me. Now, since December the Cornwall station, whence these signals were sent, has not been strengthened. As this point in the Atlantic is about the same distance from Cornwall as the station we had in Newfoundland, it seems to show that the power of the Cornwall station is just about enough at present to carry a message two thousand miles. It will be greatly strengthened soon. It seems to me only a question of power to send a message around the globe."

"Another satisfactory and important feature of the experiments made on this trip," continued Mr. Marconi, "was the fact that our receiving instruments at Cornwall that not one of the messages sent was received by any other boat, and we could neither hear from nor speak to any ship in midocean. If the St. Louis had been beside us when we were receiving messages from England, she could not have read one of them. Not even the 'S's' were received by any other boat, were they?" he asked, turning to one of his assistants, with a laugh.

"I didn't hear of any," the assistant answered, also laughing.

COULD NOT ANSWER THE MESSAGES.

"Of course," Mr. Marconi went on, "we could not answer the messages after we were a couple of hundred miles out, for our instrument was only of low power. Had we had a second instrument tuned to the other instruments on the liners, we could have both kept our own secrets and talked with other boats. But there was no need of that. Experiments should be kept as simple as possible."

The inventor then explained how the station

SHOWS TRUE VIRGINIA SPIRIT.**MAJOR JENKINS WON'T ACCEPT THE SWORD****IF THE PRESIDENT IS NOT TO PRESENT IT.**

Warrenton, Va., March 1.—Major Meach J. Jenkins has declined to accept the sword which it was proposed to present to him at Charleston, S. C., when the President visited that place. Major Jenkins, who is a member of the faculty of the Bethel Military Academy here, has sent the following telegram to Lieutenant Governor Tillman of South Carolina:

Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman, Columbia, S. C.

You are represented in the press as having telegraphed President Roosevelt at the request of subscribers to the sword recently offered me through you, requesting him to withdraw acceptance to present same. If this is so, I must decline under these circumstances to accept the sword. Thanking you for personal kindness in the matter, I am truly yours,

M. J. JENKINS.

CHARLESTON WANTS THE PRESIDENT.**LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR TILLMAN'S ACTION REPUTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.**

Charleston, S. C., March 1.—Supplementary to the resolution passed by the exposition board of directors last night, renewing the invitation to President Roosevelt to visit Charleston and to disclaim any responsibility and sympathy for the presentation of a sword to Major Jenkins, the City Council to-day passed resolutions re-pealing the invitation already extended by the exposition board, and appointed a special committee to present the resolution to President Roosevelt, and to express to him the earnest desire of the people of Charleston that he visit the city.

ROOSEVELT THANKS M'SWENEY.

Columbia, S. C., March 1.—President Roosevelt to-day sent the following to Governor M. B. McSweney, Columbia, S. C.:

Pray accept my heartfelt thanks for your courteous telegram, which I appreciate.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

AN ECHO OF THE TILLMAN FIGHT.

Washington, March 1.—Soon after the Senate met to-day Mr. Turner, of Washington, announced that after consideration he had concluded that his resolution offered yesterday ought properly to be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The resolution declared, in brief, that the presiding officer of the Senate had no authority to eliminate from the rollcalls of the Senate the name of any member of the body. The occupant of the chair (Mr. Frye), he said, had made a statement concerning recent occurrences in the Senate, in the course of which "he did me the high honor to apologize to me for not entertaining an appeal which I had taken from his decision." Mr. Turner said that the Senate was about to attend the memorial service for the late President McKinley.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!

Poland water, first among nature's remedies.—Advt.

ASHEVILLE AND HOT SPRINGS, N. C.

America's greatest health resorts. Excellent hotels, golf links and other amusements. Reached by Southern Railway in passing sleeping cars. New York offices, 271 and 118 Broadway.—Advt.

at Cornwall sent messages as the Philadelphia moved further and further out to sea. He had many of the messages, taken down on a strip of tape, and dated and certified to by the captain and chief officer of the steamship. "They might have been more interesting, I must admit," he said, reading one that came over five hundred miles. "Stiff 'so west breeze; fairly heavy swell." "And this one, sent a few hours later, sounds like a hymn," he laughed, reading, "May every blessing attend you and your party." Certified messages were received at 1,632.5, at 1,615.5, and finally at 1,551.5 miles from Cornwall. This last message read: "All in order. S S S S S S S. Do you understand?" The letter S continued to be sent at regular intervals, and received by the ship, till February 26, when the last S's were recorded and certified by the ship's officers, at a distance of 2,000 miles. Then communication with England ceased.

Marconi will stay in New-York only two or three days. Then he will go to Canada for two weeks, to complete his plans with the Canadian Government. He would not say whether it was true that the Canadian Government had arranged to give him \$80,000 for his station in Cape Breton Island, in exchange for a toll of 10 cents a word for messages and five cents a word for press matter. He said that negotiations were pending with the Canadian Government, but until he was sure that the printed reports of the \$80,000 offer were authorized by the government officials, he did not feel at liberty to talk. After his Canadian visit Mr. Marconi will return to England, leaving men at work both at Cape Breton Island and at Cape Cod, building stations. Nothing has yet been done at the former place, and at the latter the poles erected last year have been blown down. A tower will be built at Cape Cod, and both stations will be made much more powerful than the one at Cornwall. It will take several months to complete the work, and until then all experiments will be conducted as last week, between the English station and a ship. When the stations are completed transatlantic messages will be sent from both of them at the same time, Mr. Marconi said.

Mr. Marconi will increase the power at the Cornwall station five times. In two months he will again cross from England in a ship and try to keep in constant communication with the other side all the way across. "I am convinced," said the inventor, "that the transmission of messages is only a matter of power. The electric waves follow the configuration of the earth, and we think now travel at the rate of light waves, or 180,000 per second. Take the distance at which we have already received a message, and consider the fact that no one so tuned with the sending station that no one else could read the message. With powerful instruments two warships guarding the American coast, one at New-York, the other at Colon, could communicate with each other. That is already a demonstrated possibility. Is it not an important one?"

Mr. Saunders, the director of the Marconi company, was elated over the experiments made on the trip. "They show," he said, "that the system is bound to succeed, and that Mr. Marconi's defiance to his critics to 'take' messages that were sent from the ship or station alone was justified. When he addressed the stockholders of the company, just before we sailed, explaining fully what had already been done, and what was planned to do in the future, he said: 'We will succeed. As soon as the stations at Cape Breton and Cape Cod are completed, or in a few months from now, we will go into business as a commercial company, and send messages across the Atlantic. After that is done it is not certain what will be attempted next, perhaps a line from England to South Africa.'"

LEHIGH'S FLOOD FATAL.**RISES THIRTY-ONE FEET, TEARS DOWN BRIDGES AND DRIVES PEOPLE FROM HOMES.**

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Wilkes-Barre, Penn., March 1.—Reports of the loss of six lives in the flood have reached here, and when communication is restored with the towns which are cut off it is feared that the report will show that the total loss of life is much larger. Frank Pollock was drowned at Edwardsville this afternoon while trying to cross Tobys Creek; William Walters, while wading across a flooded road between this city and Kingston this afternoon, was carried away by the current; Eugene Hoffman was carried into Plymouth Creek last night by a caving bank and drowned; Giuseppe Pianetti was blown from a bridge at Avoca into the torrent and drowned last night; two railroad men, James Fisher and James McGuire, who were on a loaded train which had been run on the threatened bridge at Bridgeport of the Lehigh Valley Railroad last night, were carried into the raging Lehigh River by the bridge breaking.

THE SENATE HARD AT WORK.**IRRIGATION BILL PASSED AND SHIP SUBSIDY BILL TAKEN UP.**

Washington, March 1.—Considerable important business was transacted by the Senate to-day. What is known as the Omnibus Claims bill, the Hasenbrough bill, providing for the irrigation of the arid lands, were passed, and the irrigation report on the Philippine Tariff bill was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Frye, the Senate took up the Ship Subsidy bill, and made it the unfinished business. Mr. Frye said it was his purpose to pass the bill. The bill for the protection of Presidents was considered without action. Forty-six private pension bills and a number of other measures of minor importance were passed.

The irrigation bill provides that all money received from the sale of public lands in Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New-Mexico, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, beginning July 1 last, be devoted to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands, the work to be done and the money expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

The bill was under discussion for several hours, but encountered no opposition, and was passed without a rollcall.

CASTRO'S ENEMIES ROUTED.**GARBIRA ATTEMPTS NEW INVASION OF VENEZUELA AND FAILS.**

Willemstad, Island of Curacao, March 1.—According to advices from Caracas, the Mochist leader, Garbira, with a thousand men, nearly all of them Colombians, attempted a new invasion of Venezuela, near La Frías, February 24. After a bloody fight at Las Cumbres, the insurgents were completely routed and obliged to retire across the frontier, leaving a large number of dead on the field.

The steamer Bolivia, (formerly the Libertador) is reported as coaling at St. Lucia yesterday.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND!

Greatest Natural Medicinal Water Known.—Advt.

12:30 NOON, ST. AUGUSTINE, PALM BEACH, MIAMI AND TAMPA.

The Southern's Palm Limited via P. R. R. and Southern Railway. New York offices, 271 and 118 Broadway.—Advt.

DANGER IN WEST PASSED

PITTSBURG'S FLOOD SEEMS PRACTICALLY OVER.

THE LOSS TO PROPERTY HEAVY—LIVES

SAVED BY TIMELY WARNINGS.

Pittsburg, March 1.—At midnight indications were that the flood had done its worst. The Monongahela marks at the Smithfield-st. bridge showed at that time 31.9 feet, a fall of nearly a foot since 8 p. m. The Allegheny at Herr's Island registered 35.5 feet, a fall of three-tenths of a foot since 6 p. m. The Davis Island dam on the Ohio stood stationary at 39.1 feet. Earlier in the evening it seemed almost certain that 33.3 feet, the mark made by the disastrous flood of 1884, would be exceeded, and that much greater damage would be done because of the many more interests affected.

Latest reports from up-river points are to the effect that both rivers are either falling or stationary.

At 9 o'clock to-night the Allegheny River marks showed 32.6 feet, and the water was then rising. No reliable estimate of the money damage can be made at this time, but it will be heavy. Fifty thousand men have been made temporarily idle by the forced closing down of mills, factories and other industries. To the timely warnings given by the Government Weather Bureau officials may be credited the lack of fatalities. In most instances business men and residents were prepared; consequently no drownings nor serious accidents have resulted up to the present.

To-night Allegheny is a modern Venice, and every sort of improvised water craft is in service. Every street in the low lying districts of the city from Herr's Island to the Western Penitentiary has more or less water in it; in some places it is from two to four feet deep, forcing the householders either to abandon their homes or move to the upper floors. In many cases families have taken their cook stoves to the attic, and have prepared to camp out until the waters recede. All the railroad tracks, except the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago are submerged, and many factories have been closed.

The Western Penitentiary is in particularly bad shape. The water has flooded the underground portion of the institution, ruining much fine machinery, including the air renovating and electric lighting plants.

The building is now without heat, and the only light in it is from candles and lamps. A small sized iceberg has been deposited in the grounds, and the warden's house has been rendered untenable.

In Pittsburg proper, from the Point to Ninth-st., and as far back as Penn-ave., everything is flooded. Skiffs and wagons are being utilized to take residents to and from their homes. Few Pittsburgers have ever before seen the water so deep on the streets. The Hotel Lincoln has lost feet of water in its basement, while the Victoria and Boyer hotels are in almost as